





\$45.00

[1]

A Description of some Ancient Historical Paintings preserved at COWDRAY in Suffex, the Seat of the Right Honourable Viscount Montague; representing, I. The March of King Henry VIII. from Calais towards Boulogne; II. The Encampment of the English Forces at Marquison; and III. A View of the Siege of Boulogne; in the Year 1544.

THESE are a continuation of the series of ancient historical Paintings remaining at Cowdray, which have already been very fully described by the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. in his learned Memoire, read before this Society in March, 1773, and printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 238—272. In that curious Memoire the political motives which induced King Henry VIII. to undertake the conquest of the territories of his rival brother of France, are stated at large; and an account of the transactions represented in the engravings now before us is fully given. A Diary of the remarkable siege of Boulogne is likewise in being, and printed in Rymer's *Œdæra*, Tom. XV. p. 50—57. From these authentick documents, and the concurrent testimonies of historians, the following description is selected and composed.

B

King

King Henry, and the Emperor Charles the Vth, having entered into a league in opposition to the French King, Francis the Ist, had resolved to make offensive war against that Monarch, and to invade his territories with a great force to be composed of the united armies of the two sovereigns. In pursuance of the stipulations in this league, in the summer of the year 1544, King Henry sent over into France an army of 30,000 men; divided into three batallions. The van of this army was led by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and the rear by the Lord Ruffel, assisted by Henry Earl of Surrey, Marshal of the field. These forces landed at *Calais*, and marched to *Montreuil*; where being joined by 10,000 of the Emperor's troops under the command of the Admiral Count de Bures, they laid siege to that town. At the same time, the main body of the English army, conducted by Charles Duke of Suffolk, the King's Lieutenant, accompanied by Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Marshal of the field, Sir Anthony Brown, Master of the King's Horse, and divers others, likewise landed at *Calais*, and encamping near that place, waited the arrival of the King. On the 14th of July, Henry, attended by a royal train, landed at *Calais*, and took up his residence there, at the house appointed for the use of his Exchequer. On the next day he was waited upon by Don Bertran de la Cueva, Duke Albuquerque, commander of the Emperor's auxiliary forces; as also by the Count de Bures, Admiral of the Low Countries. These officers having acquainted Henry of the state of their master's forces and affairs, the King, on that day, ordered the Duke of Suffolk, who then lay with the troops under his command encamped at *Marquison* or *Marquise*, to march directly and invest *Boulogne*, while the other part of the army carried on the siege of *Montreuil*. On Friday the 18th of July the Duke reconnoitred the out-works of *Boulogne*; and on the next day broke up his camp, and sat down before the lower town, which was taken on the Monday following, notwithstanding a vigorous sally made by the garrison

garrison of the high town. Henry, having received the news of the success of his arms, dismissed the Emperor's Admiral, who had till then attended him, and on the 25th of July marched out of Calais, and encamped that night at *Marquison*; and on the next day he proceeded to join the army before *Boulogne*.

With these circumstances the paintings now before us commence.

I. On a scroll near the top of the first compartment of these paintings is written,

"THE MEETING OF THE KING BY SIR ANTHONY BROWNE,
"UPON THE HILL BETWEEN CALAIS AND MARQUISON."

On the right hand is a bird's-eye-view of the *Risebank*, or more properly speaking the *Rybrook*; together with the town and castle of Calais, and their respective fortifications. At some distance from them, and nearly at the bottom of the fore-ground of the picture, is an elevation of the west front of Fort *Nieulai*, or, as it was then called by the English *Newman's Bridge*, but by mistake written on the picture *New Name's Bridge*. King Henry, with a royal train which marched with him from Calais, is here represented as passing through fort *Nieulai*, and from thence crossing the river of *Hames*, by means of a bridge formed of three arches, and proceeding towards *Marquison* or *Marquise*. The King, dressed in complete armour, and mounted on a horse richly caparisoned, rides surrounded by a body of pikemen, and is preceded by his standard-bearer carrying the royal banner. Some persons, apparently of quality, on horseback, sundry officers at arms, and a party of soldiers, are represented as having just ascended the hill between *Escales* and *Peuplingue*, where the King is received by Sir Anthony Brown at the head of a party of horse. The horsemen in complete armour, and under the guidon of St. George, are drawn up on the summit

of the hill on the left hand. Opposite to them the trumpeters of the guard, richly dressed in the royal livery, form a line, each of them having his trumpet ornamented with the banner of the arms of England and France quarterly. They seem as if sounding to arms on the King's approach. In the middle of the ground, between the horsemen and trumpeters, is Sir Anthony Brown, on horseback; bowing in the most respectful manner to the King. He holds his bonnet in his right hand, and points with it towards the right of the forces; probably to shew to the King the ground which had been marked out near Marquise for the royal camp: though the particular place is not represented in the picture.

In the rear of the King is a party of horse, followed by several bodies, as well of horse as foot, dressed in distinct liveries, having their respective banners and guidons displayed. These form a line of march from the gate of Nieulai to the bridge over the river of *Hames*, and continue from thence to the place where the King is met by Sir Anthony Brown.

Although the subject of this piece unavoidably occasioned a stiffness in the painting, yet the painter hath relieved it as much as he possibly could, consistently with the truth of historical representation, by a laudable disposition of the several bands of men, by the face given to the country through which they are passing, and by the introduction and disposition of several figures represented as stragglers from the main body of the army. As he seems to have been chaste in properly distinguishing the different corps of guards, henchmen, light-horse, demi-lances, pike-men, gunners, &c. so he hath duly observed to mark the different liveries of the respective bands, by varying the cloathing of each straggler, and by representing some as wearing both stockings of the same colour, and others with one stocking of one colour, and the other of another colour; thus some have both stockings white, some both red, and some both yellow; whilst others again have a yellow stocking on one leg, and a
red

red stocking on the other: some have a white stocking on the left leg, and a red one on the right; and others again a yellow stocking on the right leg, and a black stocking on the left. At a considerable distance from the line of march, but close to the north-west tower of Fort *Nieulai*, and in the front of the piece, are two foldiers represented as fighting with each other. The skull-cap or head-piece of each is similar, but they are differently armed; the one holds a small buckler in his left hand, and a long sword in his right; and the other hath a very large buckler, and a sword somewhat shorter than that of his antagonist. It is difficult to determine the reason for introducing the figures of these combatants into the picture; but as they are placed in the foreground, and in a very conspicuous manner, there can remain but little doubt of their being designed to mark, and perpetuate the memory of some singular event, which happened at that time.

Having taken a view of this first compartment, it is no more than justice to consider how far the painter hath therein kept to, or deviated from, historical truth. In the *Diary* * of the King's voyage, and of the siege of Boulogne, printed by Rymer, we find that the Duke of Suffolk, with Sir Anthony Brown, Master of the Horse to the King, and the main battail of the English forces, lay encamped at Marquison, which is about nine miles from Boulogne: That, five days after the King's arrival at Calais, they undertook the siege of Boulogne; and that the King, having received the news of the taking the lower town on the 25th of July, marched for Boulogne in the following order. First, drums and vifflours; then the trumpets, the officers of arms, and the barons; then Garter, followed by the Duke of Alberquerk, and the Earl of Rutland bearing the King's banner displayed; then the King's Majesty, armed at all points, mounted upon a goodly courser; and after him the Lord Herbert, bearing

* See this *Diary* subjoined to this Account.

the King's head-piece and spear, and followed by the henchmen, well horsed. That at the gates of Nieulai the King was met by the Duke of Alberquerk's company of one hundred horse, the Earl of Essex chief captain of the men at arms, and Sir Thomas Drury, accompanied by a great number of horsemen; and that he proceeded from thence in the following order; First, light horses and demi-lances; then the guard, viz. twenty five archers on the right side, and as many gunners on the left; the King's Majesty riding in the midst of the pikemen; then the men of arms; after whom the rest of the army followed, every band in order, having his banner or guidon displayed.

Lord Herbert, in his Life of Henry the Eighth, further says, "that the main battail were apparelled in a bizarre fashion, their colours being red and yellow, and that the van-guard had caps and hose party coloured." And Holinshed, in his Chronicle, takes notice, "that the battel, called the King's battel, were in coats, caps, and hosen, red guarded with yellow." According to Stowe, also, "Those of the fore-ward under the Duke of Norfolk were apparelled in blue coats, guarded with red; and had rays and hosen of the same suite, party blue and party red. The battaile under the Duke of Suffolk in coats, caps, and hosen in like manner; but the colours blue and yellow. The King's livery was red guarded with yellow." Now if we compare these accounts with the picture, we shall find that the painter hath adhered to facts and the truth of history in every particular, so far at least as it was possible for him to represent them in his piece.

As none of the English historians, or the Diary just now quoted, expressly mention that it was Sir Anthony Brown who received the King on the height between *Escales* and *Peuplinque*, some doubts may perhaps be started as to the truth of the above assertion. Probability will however, in great measure, support it. Sir Anthony

Brown,

Brown, as appears by the before-mentioned journal, was at that time encamped at Marquison ; and being master of the horse to the king, had, in point of office, the care of the quarters there assigned for that monarch ; consequently he was the most proper person to meet the king, and to shew and conduct him to his camp. This suggestion is further strengthened, not only by the tradition that has always prevailed in Lord Montague's family, that Sir Anthony met the king on that spot, and the inscription on the picture testifying the same ; but by the evident likeness that there is between the face of the figure represented as meeting the king, and that of an undoubted portrait of Sir Anthony, now in one of the apartments at Cowdray.

The *Risbank*, or *Rysbrook*, is here depicted in the same form and manner as it is represented in a plan of the siege of Calais, by the duke de Guise, in the year 1558, published by Mons. Lefebure, in his History of Calais. Exactly consonant to the same plan is the view of the town and fortifications of Calais, and that of fort *Nieulai*, or *Newman's Bridge*, as described in this painting. It is further observable, for the credit and authenticity of the Cowdray picture, that the painter hath given the same precise number and form of arches to his bridge over the river of Haines, as it appears to have in that engraved in the before-mentioned plan of the siege.

II. The second compartment exhibits, as is expressed near its top, "THE CAMPING OF THE KING AT MORGUISON."

The front or fore-ground of this piece represents a champaign country, covered with baggage, and ammunition waggons, artillery, and a great number of different sorts of tents, labouring under the utmost distress from a violent and incessant storm of wind and lightning, which is expressed in a striking manner. Here we see several tents blown down, and lying on the ground ; whilst the soldiers and women, in all the terrors of fright and apprehension, are

are endeavouring to creep from under the shattered ruins, and seem apprehensive of being again buried under the neighbouring tottering tents. Others have their tent-pins drawn, and are represented as falling, whilst the soldiers and artillery men, harrassed by the stress of weather, and scarce able to stand against the force of the wind, weakly endeavour to keep them up. Of those that are left standing, some are torn in pieces by the wind, and others have their curtains blown open and waving in the air. In the back-ground is a view of the church and village of Marquison all on fire, occasioned, as tradition hath it, by the flashes of lightning. The historians of that time take no notice of this storm; but the above quoted Diary alludes to it, where it says, "The king camped that night at Marquison, being a very great tempestuous night of rain and thunder."

III. The third compartment, which is in size equal to both the former, represents the SIEGE OF BOULOGNE.

On the left hand is a view of the high or upper town of Boulogne, defended by a strong wall, strengthened with lofty ramparts, and bastions fixed on its flanks. On the East side of the town is the citadel, covered by another large bastion. Beneath those, and nearer to the fore part of the picture, is a view of the lower town, as also of its river and harbour, with part of the sea between the jettee heads and the harbour of Wissant. In the foreground of the picture is the main English camp within an intrenchment thrown up on the North side of Boulogne; from whence the approaches appear to be carried on for forming the attack upon that part of the high town which faces towards the sea. Over it is written, "THE KING'S CAMP." At the Eastern corner of this camp is a royal battery, consisting of upwards of thirty guns, commanded by the King in person. He is dressed in complete armour, in-laid, and otherwise ornamented with gold, and standing within a

busque

busque of high trees. In his right hand he holds a batton of command, as directing the operations of the siege, and appears to be considerably taller than any of the soldiers near him. This representation of the King agrees intirely with the description given by Holinshed, in his Chronicle. "It was," says that historian, "a matter in the camp of ease to discern which was the King; for none of the rest came near him in tallness by the head. As for his proportion of limbs, it was answerable to his goodly stature and making; a memorable description whereof, as well as of his artificial armour, I find reported as followeth :

" Rex capite Henricus reliquos supereminet omnes,
 " Heros praevalidus, seu fortia brachia spectes,
 " Seu furas quos fulvo opifex incluserat auro,
 " Sive virile ducis præstanti pectore corpus,
 " Nulla vi domitum, nullo penetrabile ferro."

Two of the guns in the royal battery are remarkably large and short, and very much resemble those wooden pieces shewn at the Tower of London, and said to have been devised by Henry the Eighth, to appear as great ordnance, and intimidate the besieged. This battery is playing on that part of the town-wall which fronts towards the lower Boulogne, and wherein a considerable breach appears to be effected, and the English advanced in their trenches to the foot of that wall. On the left is another camp, over which is written, "THE DUKE OF ALBERKIRKY'S CAMP." Beyond this, higher up in the picture, is the park for the artillery, crowded with ordnance stores, artillery waggons, great guns, mortars*, fascines,

* The mortars here represented are perhaps of the first of that kind of military implement made in England; for we are told by Stowe in his Chronicle †,

† Howe's Edit. 584.

cines, sand-bags, and the several implements belonging to the train. A great number of soldiers and matrosses are here busily employed in making up and delivering out cartridges for the great guns, charging bomb-shells, twisting match, and performing a variety of other services. In the front of this park is a battery playing upon a bastion built at that angle of the town-wall which is near to the breach made by the great guns of the royal battery. Between these two camps is another battery, consisting of mortars only, all of which are throwing bombs into the town. More within the land, and to the right of the road leading from Boulogne to Marquise, is another camp, called, "THE LORD ADMIRAL'S CAMP." In the front of this camp is a fascine battery, which plays furiously on the castle; and over it is written, "THE MONTE." This battery is particularly mentioned by Holinshed, who says, that, "besides the trenches which were cast and brought in manner round about the town, there was a *mount* raised on the East side, and divers pieces of artillery planted aloft thereon, which, together with the mortar-pieces, sore annoyed them within, and battered down the steeple of our Lady's church;" and then adds, "the battery was made in the most forcible wise in three severals

that "in the year 1543. (the year preceding this siege), King Henry minding wars with France made great preparation and provision as well of munitions and artillery as also of brasse ordinances: amongst which, at that time, by one Peter Bawd, a Frenchman born, a gun founder, or maker of great ordinance, and one other alien, called Peter Van Collen a gun smith, both the King's feed-men, who conferring together, devised and caused to be made certain *mortar pieces*, being at the mouth from eleven inches unto nineteen inches wide for the use whereof the said Peter, and Peter, caused to be made certain hollow shot of cast iron, to be stuffed with fire work or wild fire; whereof the bigger sort for the same had screws of iron to receive a match to carry fire kindled, that the fire work might be set on fire for to break in small pieces the same hollow shot; whereof the smallest piece hitting any man, would kill or spoil him."

“ places, and the walls, tower, and castles, were undermined, and
 “ the town within so beaten with shot out of the camp, and from
 “ the *mount* and trench by the mortar-pieces, that there were but
 “ few houses left therein.” Our picture represents the cathedral,
 tower, castle, and town, exactly in such a ruinous condition. On
 the left of the last-mentioned camp is another fascine battery play-
 ing upon the citadel, defended by a large tower or bastion, near to
 which a considerable breach appears to be made in the wall. On
 this battery is displayed a large flag charged with the cross of St.
 George, impaled with barrè of eight, Azure and Or. More to the
 left of these is another camp, over which is written, “ THE
 “ DUKE OF SUFFOLK’S CAMP.” Within the lines of this camp are
 two batteries of five guns each : one is playing furiously on the
 bray of the citadel, which appears to be almost reduced to ruins ;
 and the other is battering in breach in that part of the town-wall
 which divides the land-port from the citadel. At a considerable dis-
 tance from these camps, and in the upper part of the picture, where
 there is a faint appearance of tents, is written, “ SIR ANTHONY
 “ BROWN’S CAMP.” From this camp Sir Anthony Brown, mounted
 on a bay horse, and attended by several other horsemen, is seen
 riding full speed towards the road to Montreuil, and waving in
 his right hand the king’s standard, charged in chief with the
 Dragon of Cadwallader, and near to the extremities of each point
 with the cross of St. George.

Between the Duke of Alberquerque’s camp and that of the Lord
 Admiral, is a bag-piper playing on his drone, and followed by a
 number of men, dressed in plaids, their hair red, their heads un-
 covered, and their legs bare. They have pikes in their hands, and
 broad swords hanging by their sides, and are driving sheep and
 oxen towards the artillery park. These probably were intended to
 represent certain Scotch irregulars in their return from foraging for
 the supply of the English army.

At the bottom of the fore-ground of the picture, and to the right of the King's camp, is a view of an octangular pharos or watch-tower, fortified by a ditch and some out-works, and situate on the top of the promontory, or cliffs which command the entrance into the harbour. On its front is written, "THE OLD MAN;" and within the works are seen several English soldiers. When the English sat down before the town, this pharos was well provided with all sorts of necessaries sufficient to hold out a long time; but, on the third day of the siege, its commandant, together with the garrison, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the Duke of Suffolk.

This pharos was undermined and overthrown by the sea, in July 1644, so that not a vestige of it now remains; there has, however, been a light-house erected upon its site. Father Montfaucon has given a description of it, which he seems to have taken from *Bucherii Belgium Romanum*, that entirely corresponds to the representation given of it in this picture; it is to be wished that he had given a print to accompany his *Memoire**, as he informs us that an inhabitant of Boulogne had luckily a drawing made of it previous to its fall. The learned antiquary observes that this was probably the tower described by Suetonius, as having been built by the Emperor Caligula, when he brought his army to the sea side, in order to shew them Britain, and made them gather up shells from the shore to carry home with them, as the spoils of the British sea; *as a mark of his victory*, says the historian, *he erected a very high tower, from whence, as from a pharos, fires were nightly displayed to direct the courses of ships*†. This pharos Aimonius, in his history of

* *Memoires de l'Acad. des Inscr.* Vol. VI. p. 576.

† In indicium victoriae altissimam turrin excitavit, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendum navium cursus ignes emicarent. Calig. c. xlvi. If Caligula built this Pharos at Boulogne, surely he did not spend his time so idly as has been generally represented.

Charlemagne, informs us was repaired by that prince in the year 810, when he was fitting out a fleet in the port of Boulogne*. One very similar to this, in the form and stile of building was erected in Dover castle, of which Dr. Stukeley has given two prints in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*†. These designs were taken by the desire of Archbishop Wake, to send to Montfaucon; but he having before received a drawing of an old square tower, belonging to a Church at Dover, chose to exhibit this as the old Roman Pharos, making but slight mention of Dr. Stukeley's drawings of the real pharos, of which the Doctor very justly complains.

Of this octagonal tower father Montfaucon gives the following description, which is here inserted as a testimony of the accuracy of the painter of the Cowdray picture. "According to Bucherius," says he, "each side of this building was at its base twenty four, or
" twenty five feet broad: the circumference of the whole being
" about two hundred feet: and its diameter sixty-six. Its elevation consisted of twelve stages or stories, each of which gradually diminished, and was at its base less in diameter than
" that immediately beneath it. This reduction was effected by
" decreasing the thickness of the wall of the reduced story, and
" setting it back within the thickness of that of its under story;
" so that the projectile part of the latter, by its greater thickness, formed on its top a kind of gallery of about eighteen
" inches wide, running round the outside of the tower; and
" in this manner the building was carried up to its summit, whereon

* Ipse interea imperator, Carolus magnus, propter classem quam anno superiore fieri imperavit, videndam ad Bononiam civitatem maritimam accessit, pharumque ibi ad navigantium cursus dirigendos antiquitus constitutam restauravit, & in summitem ejus nocturnum ignem accendit. Aimonii Monachi de gestis Francorum, 8vo. 1603.

† Pl. 56, 57.

“ the fires were lighted. In order to give this tower an agree-
 “ able appearance, the walls were built of different coloured ma-
 “ terials: first, three courses of iron coloured free-stone: then two
 “ courses of yellowish stone; and over them two courses of found
 “ red bricks; and this variation of colour and materials was regu-
 “ larly observed in carrying the walls as far as the under-side of the
 “ coping.”

The original appellation of this tower was *TURRIS ARDENS*, which afterwards was corrupted to *TURRIS ORDANS* or *ORDENSIS*: and at length varied by the *Boulonnois* to *LA TOUR D'ORDRE* *. How it came to be called *THE OLDE MAN* by the English doth not appear: this is, however, probably the truest representation of that remarkable building now extant.

The progress made in the siege is well described in the following Letter, written by the King to the Queen †, on the 8th of September, which contains many publick events as well as private circumstances: it is printed in Rymer, Tom. XV. p. 50, from the original in the Cottonian Library. Calig. E. 4. fo. 80.

“ *MOOST* derely and moost entirely beloved Wief, we re-
 “ commend us hartely unto you, and thank you as well for your
 “ letter written unto us by your servant *Robert Warner*, as for the
 “ venizon which you sent then by him; and now last by *Fowler*,
 “ servant to our dereft sonne the Prince; for the which we give unto
 “ you our harty thanks, and would have written unto you again
 “ a letter with our own hande, but that we be so occupied, and
 “ have so much to do in forseying and caring for every thing

* *Memoire d'Acad. des Inscip.* Tom. VI. p. 589.

† Queen Katherine Parr had been appointed Regent and Governess of the realm during the absence of the King, with the assistance of a Council, by a commission dated the 9th of July. See Rymer, Tom. XV. p. 39.

“ ourself,

“ ourself, as we have almost no manner of rest or leysure to do any
 “ other thing.

“ The cause why we have detayned here so long your said ser-
 “ vaunt hath been upon hope to have sent you by him good news
 “ of the taking of the towne; which no doubt wee shuld have
 “ done by the grace of God, before this tyme, but that our pro-
 “ vision of powdre is not come out of Flandres, as we thought it
 “ woulde. Within two or three dayes we look for it here; and
 “ then shortly after, we trust to write unto you some good news:
 “ and yet in the mean season wee have done somewhat of impor-
 “ tance, for we have wonne, and that without any losse of men,
 “ the strongest part of the towne, which is the braye of the castell:
 “ such a piece and of such strength, as, nowe that we have it in
 “ oure handes, we think four hundred of our men within it shall
 “ be able to keep it against four thousand of our enemies: and
 “ yet it is much weaker to the castell side, than it was outward
 “ to us.

“ It lieth afore the castell which hath no loupe or flank to beat
 “ it: so as our men be in it in savetie in some part thereof, but
 “ not in all; havying the Dyke at our commaundement, but not
 “ with sure byding in it both for the toppe of castle and a ringe
 “ that goeth aboute it, for which ring there is good hoping; for
 “ wee would faine have it, and they be loathe to lose it; so summe
 “ tyme it is ours, and another tyme theirs: but yet we trust to sett
 “ them by it; but hitherto they have hardily defended it, and
 “ fought hand to hand for it, much manfuller than other Burgun-
 “ dian or Flemmings would have done; for suche as we have of
 “ them will do no good where any daunger is, nor yet abyde there
 “ with their wyll; this, and lying in another place within their
 “ first Dyke, and almost well entered the seconde, is hitherto as
 “ far forth as hath been done, savyng that we lie so nigh them
 “ round

“ round aboute the toune, that we take more hurt with stones than
 “ ordynaunce.

“ Further, the French King is very desyrous of a peace, and
 “ maketh much sute unto us for the same; insomuche as he hath
 “ sent unto us a letter of his owne hand, desiring by the same
 “ a save conduct for certain notable personages to repair unto
 “ us from him in Ambassade (that is to say, the Cardinal of Bel-
 “ laye, the Premier President of Roan, the Premier Threasorer of
 “ all the Finances of France, the Capitayne of the Gard to the
 “ Dolphin, being a gentilman of his Privie Chambre, and one of
 “ his principal Secretaries), who be come hitherwarde on their
 “ waye to *Abbeville* attending for oure fause conduyt, whiche wee
 “ have sent to them; and have appointed our castell of *Hardelowe*,
 “ whereof you have been advertised heretofore, for them to re-
 “ payre unto, and fifty horses in their company; twenty to be
 “ lodged within our said castell, and the rest abroad in other places
 “ at our appointment.

“ And for bycause the said *French King* hath promised to use
 “ oure advise for the makinge of his appointment with the *Em-
 “ perour*, we have of late written to our Ambassador with him to
 “ know what things he woll demaunde; whiche he hath sent to
 “ us in certayn articles touched somewhat with the extremer: and
 “ wee again have upon his desire to knowe our demaunde in caise
 “ the French men would sue to him for peace, sent to him for
 “ our demaundes certayn articles, conteyning to have satisfaction
 “ of the arrearages due unto us for our pension, with all manner of
 “ damages and interests which wee have sustained by reason of the
 “ warres; and also the *realme of Fraunce*, with the *Duchies* of
 “ *Normandy*, *Aquytayne* and *Guyenne*; which demands wee have
 “ made to meete with the extremitie of the *Emperour's* demaundes,
 “ which be so fore, as it should appeare, that either he mindeth
 “ to have no peace, or that if any peace should be treated, he
 “ would

“ would plucke the honour of the compounding of it oute of
 “ our hande, notwithstanding that the matter was committed to
 “ us by the *French King's* sute; and that also as the *French*
 “ *King* sayeth he never made means to the *Emperour* for a peace;
 “ all whiche these oure advertisementes wee pray you communi-
 “ cate unto oure Counsaile attendaunt upon you there.

“ And whereas you desired to knowe our pleasure for accepting
 “ unto youre Chambre of certain ladies in places of others that can-
 “ not well give their attendaunce by reason of sickness; albeit wee
 “ think those whom you have named unto us as unable almost to
 “ attend by reason of wekeness as others be, yet we remit the ac-
 “ cepting of them to your owne choice: thinking neverthelesse
 “ that though they shall not be mete to serve, that you may if you
 “ think so good, take them unto your chambre to passe the time
 “ sometime with you at playe; or otherwise to accompany you for
 “ your recreation.

“ As touching your request made unto us for Archier's wife,
 “ we are content, at your desire, to stave the gyvinge from her of
 “ those things you wrote for; and so may you doe there untill
 “ you hear further of oure pleasure in case any persone would sue
 “ to have any of them.

“ Att the closyng up of these oure letters the bysyzing of the
 “ castell aforenamed with the Dike, is at our commaundement,
 “ and not like to be recovered by the *French-men* againe as wee
 “ trust; not doughting, with God's grace, but that the castell and
 “ towne shall shortly follow the same trade. For as this day,
 “ which is the *Eighth of September*, we begyn three batteries, and
 “ have three mynes goinge, bysyde one which hath done his execu-
 “ tion in scaking and tearyng of one of their greatest bulwarkes.
 “ No more to you at this time, *Sweetheart*, both for lacke of
 “ tyme and great occupation of bysiness; sayyng wee pray you
 “ to give in oure name oure hartie blessinges to alle our chil-

“dren : and recommendations to oure cousin *Margett*, and the rest
 “of the ladyes and gentillwomen ; and to oure counsell alsoe ;
 “written with the hand of youre lovinge Howsbande,

“HENRY R.”

This letter points out the effects which had then been produced by the siege : the bray of the castle was taken : and three fresh batteries had begun to play on the castle and town, which, with three mines that day sprung, did great execution in destroying the largest of the bulwarks ; and on Thursday the 11th of September (says the Diary) “The trayne of powder was set to the castell, and the
 “King’s Majesty, accompanied with the Earl of Surrey, and the
 “Lord William Howard, went to his standing to see the castell
 “fall ; at which fall many of oure men were hurt with stones,
 “whiche flewe very farre off. The same time oure men gave as-
 “fault to the Flemmyngs Toure, and in certain other places of
 “the towne ; and many men were slaine on both partes.”

This seems to be the precise point of time which the Painter made choice of to represent the scene in this third compartment. The circumstances given in the Diary and in the Picture exactly correspond. The King is seen at his standing, accompanied by some of his generals. The town and castle are represented as being in a ruinous condition. A large breach is made in the wall towards the north ; and the men in the trenches before it are preparing for the assault under cover of a battery, which is playing furiously on that part of the town which adjoined to the breach. The bray appears to be reduced almost to ruins ; a breach is made in the wall near the citadel ; and the cannon and mortars from all the other batteries are playing on those fortifications. A general assault is made from every quarter, and the consequent effects are described by great numbers of slain being represented. In short, if the Painter had designed his work from the account given in the Diary,

he could not have been more exact in the representation he has given ; which is a strong proof of the accuracy of the scenes exhibited in the picture.

The siege soon after drew to a conclusion ; for, on Saturday the 13th of September, Monsieur Sautblemont, and Monsieur de As, came out of the town to treat of a capitulation ; and on the 14th of September, being Holyrood-day, says the Diary, the town surrendered, and was delivered into the hands of the English. The King employed himself in fortifying the town, and repairing the works from that time till the 30th of September ; on which day, having made certain Knights at his lodging within the town, he departed to his ship, and returned to England.

In this piece we have the compleat representation of a siege according to the practise used nearly two centuries ago : we see the form of those fortifications which were then supposed to be sufficient for the defence of an important frontier town. We also see that town invested by a powerful army, divided into four camps, with the park of artillery in the midst ; and the siege covered by a body of forces, encamped at a distance. Here we are taught the form and manner of encampment ; the method of carrying on approaches, and forming the attack : together with the mode of defence. We see the forms of great ordnance, mortars, and military machines of various kinds then in use, some of which are of a very singular shape, being half-cones laid upon the bed of their carriages, with their widest end towards the rear, which formed a guard to those who fired them ; and the method practised in working them ; the different implements of war, ordnance-stores, fascines, camp-colours, ensigns, banners, guidons and tents ; as also the bread, baggage, and ammunition wag-gons, then in service. Here likewise we learn the methods used in preparing and supplying the train and army with stores, &c. wanted in their different departments. We are shewn the various

uniforms or liveries of the respective bands of soldiers, and the habiliments of war, appropriated to the different corps; we see every officer and person in his station from the King down to the lowest ranks in the army; and, in short, by duly contemplating this very curious and interesting representation, we may form a tolerably good idea of whatever related to the military preparations of those times.

DIARIUM;

DIARIUM; SUPER VIAGIO REGIS, OBSIDIONE
ET CAPTIONE BOLONIÆ *.

IN the year of our Lord 1544, the 11th of July, in the 36th year of the reigne of the most victorious King Henry the Eight, by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Irelande, Defender of the Faith, and in Earthe, under God, Supreme Hede of the Church of Englande and Irelande,

After all his Majesty's provisions, and his capitaines afore sent to *Monstreul* and to *Boulloigne*, all his noble captaines and armie with their artillerie and provisions therefore, with victualls, munitions, and all things provided by sea and by lande, his royal Majesty toke his journey the 11th of the same moneth from his Pallays Royall of Westmynstre to *Earyth* by water, and tarried there that night.

The next day (being the 12th of July) his Majesty departed from thens to *Gravesende* by water, and there dined; and then took his horse and rode that night to *Feversham*.

The 13th of July his Majesty rode from thens to a house of my Lorde the Arch-bishop of Canterbury called *Forde*, and there dined: and rode the same night to Dover. The 14th of July, his Majesty toke shipping towards *Calleys*, and arrived there at nine of the clocke within night, and there receaved him the Lord Cobham, Deputie of the towne; and the Mayre withe his bretheren; which Mayre presented the sworde to the Kings Majesty, who delivered that to the said Lord Cobham; and the Mayre bearing the Mace on the left hande of Mr. Gartier, and all the officers there present in their cotes proceded before his Majesty to the Checkquer whereas he lodged; that done, the Lord Deputie retourned to the

* Bibl. Cotton. Calig. E. 4, fol. 90. 100. Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XV. p. 52—57.

gates for the keyes, and brought them to the Kinge, where they remained nightly, his Majesty's beinge in *Calleys*.

The next day after, the noble Prince Duke of Suffolke, being the King's Lieutenant, with the Master of the Horse, and other noblemen, came from the camp at *Morguyson* to his Majesty there, and tarried the space of three dayes, and then retourned :

The 15th day, the King's Majestie went about the walles of the towne of *Calleys*, and see the nywe Bullwerks and the reparations theare doone ;

The same daye, the Emperor's High Admirall came to the Kinge's Majestie to the towne of *Calleys* ; and there remained the space of eleven days, and then retourned :

Frydaye (the 18th of July) my Lorde of Suffolke, my Lorde Marshall, and divers other noblemen, with a certain company of horsemen and footmen, and a piece or two of artyllerye, went from the campe at *Marguyson* to vue the towne of *Boulloigne*, and skirmished with them of the said towne, and clenfed the wood of pillegers and robbers ; and then retourned to the campe :

Saterday (the 19th day of July) my said Lorde of Suffolke removed the campe from *Marguyson* to *Boulloign*, very neare approaching ; wheare incontinent certain of our Hucquebutiers went neare to the walles and skirmished with the Frenchmen ; wheare were slaine divers on both parts ; and forthwith, our artillerye was bent to the towne, and there remayned daylie approachinge nerer and nerer :

Monday (the 21st of July) in the morninge, *Huberdyn* was slaine with a half-haache, out of the wache Tour, as he and his men went to vue the same ; and the same daye in the afternoone *Bas Bulloigne* was taken, and the Frenchmen driven in at the gates of the High Toune, and would have burnt the said *Bas Bulloigne*, but they were so fore approached that they could not, and so they lefte muche spoile in the same, as fault, pitch and tarre, and other merchandise to a great value, and much more they conveyed by their boats and shippes, for lacke of our shippes being at the haven's mouthe ; and very much spoile of cattell was taken the same daye by our horsemen, who killed and drove many Frenchmen into the sea on the further syde of the haven.

Tuesday

Tuesday (the 22d of July) there was a cannon had up to the watch tower to shote at the same, which seeing the French men, they rendred them to my Lord of Suffolkes mercy; they being in nombre fourteen men and one boye; which were committed to warde, and after delivered into the toure, yelding so many prisoners of English-men for them:

Thursday (the 24th of July) Monsieur de Vendosme's trumpet, came to my Lord Lieutenant before *Bulloigne*, and was shortly dispatched the same night.

The same daye Sir Anthony Wyngfelde with five hundred of the garde camped at Cauffey Point.

THE ORDRE HOW THE KING'S MAJESTIE DEPARTED OUT OF THE TOWNE
OF CALLEYS ON FRYDAYE THE 25TH OF JULY.

First, the drommes and viffleurs; then the trompets; then the officers of armes; then the Barons; then Mr. Garter next before the King's banner; then the Duke of Aberquerck; then the Earle of Rutlande bering the King's banner displayed; then the Kings Majesty, armed at all peces upon a great courser; then the Lorde Harberde bearing the King's hed-pece and speare; then the henchmen well horsed and well appointed: and when the King's Majestie came without the gates, there met with him the Duke of Alberquerk's Company, to the number of a hundred horse: whereof six of them were barbed with clothe of golde; also the Erle of Essex, Chief Captain of the Men of Arms, and Sir Thomas Darcy, petie Captaine, accompanied with a great nombre of horsemen; and theare set themself in their best ordre; furst the light horses and demy lances; then the garde on fote, that is to say, 25 archers on the right side, and as many gunners on the left side; Chestre Gentyman Huiffier had the leading of the archers; and Harman, Gentyman Huiffier, had the leading of the gonners; the King's Majestie in the myds of his Pikemen; then followed the men of armes; also alooff off, there were 50 archers on horsebacke on the right side who were ledde by Mr. Willoughbye; and on the left side as many Gonners on Horsebacke, who were ledde by John Uprichards, and thus marched forwards; and at Sandingfelde stood embatyled the Captaine of
the

the garde, with all the garde and others in good ordre, till the King was past; and so marched after the Kinge, every bande in ordre having his banner displayed; and the bands of horsemen with their guydons metinge the King's Majestye all the wayes, and camped that night a *Marguyson*; being a very great tempestuous night of rain and thondre;

The said 25th daye in the afternoone the French men came out of the toune of *Bulloigne* on foote, and skyrmished with our foote-men, harde by the braye in grete space: and at the said skyrmishe Mr. Winter's brother was slaine, with divers others on both parties:

The 26th daye the King's Majestie marched foorth towards *Bulloigne*; and when he was a mile on his way, there met with him Sir Raufe Elderka, with a great company of light horsemen, and all other horsemen in bands as they were in ordre; who conducted his Majestie to the campe before *Bulloigne*, where the Duke of Suffolke met with him and brought him to the north side of the toune neare to the sea; where he camped in good ordre.

The 27th daye the French men put out of the toune the sheep, for to grease in the towne ditches; the which were fetched away by our men, with whom the French men skirmished: wheare we lost but one man, and brought away the sheepe:

The 28th daye of July my Lord Admyrall, with the Lorde Clynton and Mr. Gennyns of the privie chambre; with certain other captaines, and the nombre of 900 men, whiche had ben before in Scotlande; arrived at *Bulloigne Haven*.

Tuesday the 29th of July, Sir Thomas Poynnyngs repaired to the King's Majesty from *Monstreull*; and at his retourn passed the castell of *Hardeloe*, the which was rendryd unto him bothe men and goodes at the summonition of a trumpet; in which castell was 50 soldyors and a hundred pefantes whiche were all taken prysoners, and their captaine named Anthonie de ——— was brought to my Lorde of Suffolke the same daye: who retourned againe the same night to the said castell, with Sir Nicholas Poinz and certaine other men of armes: and Mr. Peter Carew with 50 men was appointed Captaine of the same.

The 30th of July, being Wednesday, Richmond Herauld came from my Lorde of Northfolke, and brought with him a gentylman named

Jaques de Fremozelles, and in his company a French trumpet; which Jaques and the trompet laye in the Duke of Suffolke's camp, with Mr. Palmer, tyll the fryday after.

Frydaye the 1st of August, the said Jaques was had to the Court, and spake with the King's Majestie for his wyffe, who was within the toune of *Boulloigne*.

The same daye Mr. Bryan came to the King's Majesty.

Sondaye the 3d daye of August, erly in the morninge the battery began on the east side of the toune.

Wednesdays the 6th of August, the Count de Bure, accompanied with 200 horsemen, came from *Monstreull* to the campe to see the King's Majestie; who gave to the sayd counte a goodly courser of the race of Englande well sadled and richely appoincted: the sayd Counte remained three dayes with the King, and then retourned to *Monstreull*.

Frydaye the 8th of August, at one in the mornynge our men gave them of the towne an alarombe.

Tweysdaye the 12th of August, there came to the campe 500 Flemynge, of whom was the Captaine Taphorn:

The same daye one Lyghmaker, with a hundred horsemen clevoit, came to the campe.

The 13th of August there came to the King's Majestie three Enseignes of Allemaignes well horsed; whereof the one ensigne was Gonners, and the rest men of armes; and the said Allemaignes moustred before the King's Majestie the 21st of August:

The same daye Mr. William Burgat, surveyor of *Calleyes*, was slaine in the trenches.

Also the same daye, the Erle of Hartforde came to the King's Majestie before *Boulloigne*.

Thursdays the 14th of August, the captaine of the Spaniards, with a hundred of gonners, came to the campe; which company went dayly and found, by reason of French boyes that they had in their company, great bootyes hydd in the ground, as wooll, belles, and household stuff, to a great value, at dyvers tymes; insomuche that two Spaniards forsook their captain at *Monstreull*, and came to the sayd Captaine to serve him, and were hanged for their travell; and the rest commanded by proclamation to draw home againe to their captains uppon paine of death;

The same daye Hunt the King's Smyth was slaine, with a gon, in my Lord Admirall his leger, in his forge;

Also the same daye in *Bas Bulloigne* was hurt, with one shot, Mr. Goodolphin, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Culpeper.

Twesdaye the 19th of August, early in the mornynge there came to have entred the towne of *Bulloigne*, certain of the best picked men of the realme of Fraunce, to the nombre of an hundred or more: whereof were slaine and taken threescore and five, and certain of them entryed into the towne, they commynge the same night from *Hedynge*, on horsebacke, the most part, their guyde being a preest, which forsooke them at their most nede, but yette he was taken; and all their horses, which were very symple, were taken; and our scout, a Norderman, for cause he did not wathe, was hanged;

The same daye, the Highe Allemaignes horsemen came to the campe; also the same daye at night, soone after supper, as the wathe went to the trenche, the steeple fell doune.

Thursdays the 21st of August, the King's Majestie took moustre of the Allemaignes; the which were well allowed;

Saterday the 23d of August, being Bartholomew even, at xii at midnight, our men gave them of the towne a great lalarmbe; and on Bartholomew daye in the mornynge an other; which two dayes were very foul of rayne and wynd; and Monday the next day, also.

Sondaye the 24th of August, being Bartholomew daye, my Lorde of Northfolke came from *Monstreull* to the King's Majestie, and departed againe the next daye after.

Teusday the 26th of August one of the scout watch, Sir Rauf Elderka his servant, was hanged, bycause he was absent from the scout when the French men came to the towne.

Wednesdays the 27th of August early in the mornynge, at one of the clocke, our scout sent worde to my Lorde of Suffolke, that theare was seen by them a very great nombre of French men: whereupon arose a greates alarmbe in all the campes.

The 29th daye of August, at two in the mornynge, there was a great skyrmyshe at the walles, which was very sharpe for the tyme.

The

The 30th of Auguste, at night, was a greater skyrmyshe then the nyght before; and more sharper for the tyme: the same daye, my Lord Prevy Seall came from *Monstreull* to the King's Majestie, and retourned the next day after;

The last daye of August, in the afternoone, oure men were assembled in the trenches to assaile the braye and bycause all things were not redye for their entry, that was referred tyll the next morrowe.

Mondaye (the 1st of Septembre) erly, at one in the mornynge, Sir Hughe Paulets men wan the braye; with losse of dyvers men on bothe parties.

Tuesdaye (the 2d of Septembre) in the afternoone, at one or two of the clocke, our men in the trenche and braye gave the castell alarombe; after which larombe, an houre, certain of our men were sent doune to gyve the said castell a faulse larombe at the breche of the same, while our men in the braye brake open certain doores into the castell, where they found great resystance of men, hayleshot, and ramparies of stone and erthe, so that they could not entre; and at the breche of the castell the enemys cast doune greate aboundance of fyre and stone, so that our men were faine to recoill, and many of them burnt and hurte at bothe places; at the same tyme Woodall was hurt, and Sir Richard Long's Captaine, Messieurs Richard Spencer, and Hambert Crumwell's Captaine, were fore hurt, with many other of our men;

Wednesdaye (the 3d of Septembre) at eight of the clock in the night, Sir Christopher Morys was hurt on the brest, with a hand-gon against the castell; but he demened himself very valyauntly before, and killed all the master gonners of *Bulloin*;

Thursdaye (the 4th day of Septembre) our myners at the two mynes against the braye approached the contremure of the castell, which was very harde and great stones; the same day, at two of the clocke in the morninge, arose a marvellous lightning, thondre, and rayne, and continued two hours; and after faire weather; the same daie the traine was set to the toure on the south syde of the toun; and rove the same very fore;

Fridaye (the 5th of Septembre) our men began to pike at the castell wall with their instruments; at whiche tyme the Frenche men made a great larombe, and threw down stones and fyer; and at foure in the afternoone,

the same daye, they came out at the north side of the toune, to the nombre of eightene persons, and slewe one of our laborers, and entred againe.

Saturday (the 6th) at one in the morning, our men gave them of the toune a great alarombe; the same day, at midnight, the Frenche men came out of the castell to the braye, and gave our men alarombe, and slewe certain of them; the same daye the Lorde Warden of the Fyve-Ports came from *Monstreull* to the King's Campe within night.

The 7th of Septembre as our men were setting the watche, two Ytalyens came out of the toune over the walles, and rendryd them unto the King's Majestie: and the same night our men threw certain balles of wild fire into the toune.

Tuesday (the 9th of Septembre), the Erle of Harforde, the Byshope of Winchester, Sir William Paget, and Sir Richard Riche with two companies of horsemen, my Lorde Fitzwater, and certain other gentlemen, went to *Hardloe* castell to the French King's ambassadeurs, being there arrived the same day; whose names here follow,

Furst, Jehan de Bellay, Cardynall and Byshope of Parys; Piere Remon, Chief President of Rooen and Counsailler to the Kinge in his Prevy Councell; Claude de Lambespine, secretaire des Commandements du Roy; and Jehan Destrumell, Knyght, General des Fynances du Roy.

These with certain other gentilmen, and other to the nombre of 50 hors, and after certaine gretinge betwene these lords, they went to supper; and then to counseill; and after tooke leve eche of others for that night;

The next day after (being Wednesday) the 10th of Septembre, my Lorde of Suffolk, and Sir Anthony Browne, with a great company of Lords, Knights, and gentilmen, and men of armes, in gorgeus appareill, went towards *Hardeloe* to the said ambassadours; and anon, after their arryvall, they went to dinner, and then to counsell; and after counsell, my Lorde of Suffolk, and Sir Anthony Browne, with all their companye aforesyd, returned to *Boulloigne*;

Thursday (the 11th of Septembre) in the afternoone, the Erle of Surry, and the Lord William Howarde, came from *Monstreull* to the King's Majestie: the same daye the trayne of powder was set to the castell, and the King's Majestie, accompanied with the said Erle of Surrey, and the Lorde

William, went to his standing to see the castell fall; at which fall many of our men were hurt with stones, which flewe very farre off: the same tyme our men gave saut to the Flemmyngs Tour, and in sertaine other places of the towne; and many men slaine on both partes.

Saterdaye (the 13th of Septembre) at nyne in the morninge, came out of the towne of *Boulloigne*, accompayned and conveyed by the Lord Saint John, and Sir Thomas Palmer, to Mr. Secretary his tent, Monsieur de Sautblemont, and Monsieur de As; and there came unto them the Duke of Suffolk, with the King's most honourable Counseill, and communyd with them till the afternoone; and then Monsieur de As went into the towne, and Sautblemont tarried there all that night.

The 14th of Septembre (being Holyroode-daye) the towne of *Boulloigne* sent againe in the morninge, Monsieur de As unto Sautblemont, and they both dyned that dye with the Lorde Marshall Erle of Arondell; and after dinner, the saide two Captaynes went to the King's Majestie, and there made the rendition clerelie, accordinge unto their appointment; and my Lorde great Master, with others to him appointed, went to receive the towne, and the officers of armes there appointed to sett up the King's banners and flags, as well in the castell as in the towne; and a proclamation in the towne that all those that wolde tarry, abyde, and remayne, and be sworne to the King, shold have their bodyes and goods saufe: wherefore dyvers men, women, and priests, and others tarried upon the same; and all the reste, that would not, avoided the towne, men, women, and children:

The King's Majestie, being advertised that they were avoided, commanded them to stay without the town unto such time as his Majestie had seen them pass; and so his Majestie's Highness proceded to see them, in manner followinge:

Furst, the King's Majestie embattelled with horsemen and fotemen, marched untill a quarter of a myle beyond *Boulloigne* to Monstreull waye, and there stood his Majestie, with the horsemen of the *Allemaignes* on the one syde, and the horsemen of England on the other syde, the Master of the horse berynge the Sworde naked; they of the towne of *Boulloigne* marching before his Grace in the manner followinge,

Furst,

First, all the raskall men, women, and children, bering their fardellers and trusses, with horses, asses, and mulets laden, and wagons with baggage to the nombre of a hundred carts, and poore women leadinge of their beasts, verry lean and meagre; the nombre of these poore people, men, women, and children, by estimation, two thousand.

And after them came marchinge in ordre the men of warre of the toun, five in a rank of Gonners, Pikers, Holberders, Arbalestrieres, and men of armes on horseback, to the nombre in all two thousand persons; besides dyvers that went over the ryver another waye to *Hardloe* wards that came not in our fight, that was verry late or they were all past,

Then began the winde and raine with such storme as has not been seen, blowing down pavylyons and tents in the felde, and dyvers shippes lying in the Haven's mouth broken in pieces and brused, and muche victuell destroyed by reason thereof;

There came the same night unto the King's campe from *Hardeloe* the French King's ambassadours aforementioned, their tents and pavilions appointed for them were bloun down to the ground; and the same night also wheare they supped, the tents fell doune on their heds; in so much that the next daye, after that they had spoken with the King's Majestie, they went and lay within the toun of *Boulloigne* by the King's commandement; with dyvers of the counseill with them; the storme duryng every daye, with wynde, and raine, and foule wether, tyll the Thursdaye (the 25th daye of Septembre) the daye of their departinge;

Thursdaye (the 18th of Septembre) the King's Majestie made his entrie into the toun of *Boulloigne* from the campe, whereas his Majestie laye; and there remained fortifying of the toun, and gathering of his artillery, and veyng what workes his Majestie would have done, untill the day of his departing into England;

Thursdaye (the 25th of Septembre) the Lorde Marshall, the Lorde Saint John, and Mr. Comptroller, with the nombre of five thousand men, and certain felde pieces, went towards *Monstreull*;

The same daye the French Ambassadours departyed homewards by *Hedyng* ways; and tydings was brought that the Emperour had peace with the Frenche King; and that the Dolphin would come with all his power to raise the siege there;

Fryday

Fryday (the 26th of Septembre) my Lord of Northfolk, accompanied with certain other Lords and gentylmen, and a goode company of men of armes, and footmen, went to a wood beyonde the river to chaffe certain Frenchmen which were there seen the night before;

Sondaye (the 28th of Septembre) moustres were taken of all the King's Majesties battaile, as well horsemen as footmen, without *Monstreull* gate; whereat the King's Majestie was present in persoune;

Teusdaye (the 30th and the last daye of Septembre), the King's most excellent Majestie made certaine Knights at his lodging within the toune of *Boulloigne*; and incontinent departyd to his shipe, and so into England;

Wensdaye (the 1st of Octobre) in the afternoone, there arose a great alarombe in the toune of *Boulloigne*, by the means of certain French men that were nere to the toune, to the numbere of 1500 horsemen: with whom the Duke of Northfolk, and my Lord Prevy Seall (who were then camped on the other side of the toune beyonde the water) were redy to give battaill, and certain of our horsemen skirmished with them, and toke and slewe certain of them; and at the last the Frenchmen fledde;

The Fridaye (3d Octobre) the Duke of Northfolk, the Duke of Suffolk, and my Lord Privie Seale, did embattail their companies, and marched in their best order towards the toune of Calleys, that same night; that day the Frenchmen did shewe themselves at a wood's syde, and would have taken certen peeces of ordonnance which were reskewed by the horsemen; and after the arryvement at Calleys many of the Duke of Northfolk's armye, and my Lord Prive Seall's, and others, died of the flyx:

Tuesdaye (the 7th of Octobre) the Dolphin came with his army secretly in the night to have stollen the toune of *Boulloign*, and certen of them entered the toun of *Bas Bullein* apparelled with their shirts over all because they would be knowen, and cried "Bowes;" and the people heareng the larum, resorted unto them, thinking that they had been friends, for because they cried Bowes; and then slewe both men, women, and children, that they might come by, and went to the shippes to have spoiled them; but they were kylled and slain all them that approached the shippes, to no small nombre; and after that our Captaine, Sir Thomas Poynnyngs, with other, sett upon them and slew to the num; and with that the Dolphin recuilled and fledd back with no small losse;

And

And then the Dolphin, seeing he could not prevaile there, he went to *Guysnes*, and assaulted thereabouts and burned certain villages, and lost dyvers of his Captaines and their men,

And so he, with dyvers of his company went to *Hammes* Turnpyke, and there was taken and slaine to the nombre of 40 and at *Guysnes* slaine and taken to the number of ;

And the Fryday, and Saterday xi Octobre, dyvers carts taken of vytells of the Dolphin, whereof was viii laden with wyne, and the other vytell's spoyled and wagonners slain, and the viii wagons, with all the horses, brought to Bulleyn.

The Sondag the 12th day of Octobre, was appointed to meet at the towne of *Calleys*, the Emperor's ambassadors with the old legure, and Monsieur de Courier, and the Byshope of Cambersey, and the French King's ambassadors, the Bushope of Parrys, Cardynall Bellay, with other, to conclude a pease; the same day arryved from the King's Majestie, the Erle of Hertford, Lord Greate Chamberlein, and Sir William Paget, Secretary.





